Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1826. No 1902.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
To-morrow, the 16th Instant,

THE following valuable articles, the Property of a gentleman proceeding to England,

VIZ.

A Single bsrrelled gun with waterproof Lock, by Egg, in Mahogany case, with Spare Springs &c.

A Double barrelled gun by Smyth, a Capital Single Rifle complete, by Mortimer, a Microscope by Nairne and Blount, a handsome Callione with ostrich Egg and silver mountings, a variety of engravings, Pictures, caricatures and books, a box for painting in Oil Colors, red, white and black Chalk &c.

ALSO,

Large Scales and beams of sizes to weigh from 50 to 300 pounds, and iron Hand Mills with fly wheels.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 16th Instant,
THE ORIGINAL
PICTURES
FROM ITALY,

ADVERTIZED a short time since to be disposed of by Lottery viz. The Decapitated head of Saint John the Baptist, a Landscape, Portraits &c.

ALSO

An Elegant French Alabaster 15 day Clock.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 16th Instant,
A TRUNK OF NEW
BOOKS
JUST IMPORTED,

COMPRISING the newest and most popular publications, Catalogues of which, will be published.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 16th Inst.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A HANDSOME
CURRICLE,
PAIR OF CAPITAL
ARAB HORSES,
AND HARNESS
ALSO

SEVERAL fresh Arab Horses belonging to a Dealer.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A CAMP CASE
FITTED UP IN THE FIRST STYLE,

WITH the following London made articles for 6 persons, viz. Silver Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Desert forks, Curry Dishes, Tea Pot, Milk and Sugar Basons, Mufliners, Toast Rack, Salt Cellars, Cruit Stand, Glass Covers, and a variety of other articles.

PRICE RS. 2,000.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

HAVE this day received for Sale on Commission, a few Dozen of real Highland Whiskey.

PRICE 20 RUPEES PER DOZEN.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ELEGANT NEW
LONDON BUILT
LANDAULETTE,
JUST IMPORTED PER
Royal George,

PAINTED Olive green Color, lined with red Morocco, Venetians and Plate Glass Windows, gilt Furniture, very roomy and extremely light and is particularly recommended to any Gentleman wanting a light conveyance.

PRICE RS. 3,500.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
On Commission
AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT
BAROUCHE,
WITH A PAIR
OF
CAPITAL YOUNG
ARAB HORSES
AND A SET OF NEARLY NEW
HARNESS

PRICE RS. 2,700.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Auction at Storm Hall, Mazagon, on Monday the 20th instant, sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c.

A small quantity of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, about 20 dozens of old Madeira, Books, Arrowsmith's Maps in sheets and on rollers, an excellent London built Stanhope with Harness, a one oz. rifle by Staudenmeyer, a double barrelled gun by Joseph Manton with spare locks, a pair of Duelling Pistols by G. Bond, a double reflecting Microscope in case Camera Obscura &c. &c.

N. B. The Property will be on view from the 18th Instant.

TERMS.

Cash, and the lots to be cleared away in three days from date of sale, otherwise they will be removed into town, and resold at the risk of the first purchasers.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

IN the Press, and preparing for immediate publication in Calcutta, to form one volume 8vo. of about 300 pages, uniform with the Transactions of the Medical Society of Calcutta; price in boards 8 Rs.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,
By Richard Hartley Kennedy M. D. Surgeon Bombay Presidency &c. &c. &c.

"But not to argue about what has been much laboured on, and to desist before by arduous investigation on all sides complete weariness is produced, can only take place among indolent and effeminate men. For it is necessary in things of this kind, either to learn, or to find out the manner of their subsistence; or if both these are impossible, then by receiving the best of human reasons, and that which is the most difficult of confutation, to venture, upon this as on a raft, and sail on it."—PHÆDO OF PLATO.

Messrs. KEMPT & CO, Agents for the author.

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the deed appointing the Rev. HENRY DAVIES and JAMES BRISCO GRAHAM, of Bombay, Gentleman, Trustees to the affairs of the late Firm of BAXTER AND COMPANY, upon the condition of the Creditors of the said Firm coming in and executing the said Deed within six weeks from the date thereof, viz. from the 20th day of July last, having become void, by reason of none of the Creditors having executed the said Deed, it has been since cancelled; and in order to effect a settlement with the Creditors, all the right, title, and interest, to the outstanding debts, and stock in trade, of the late Firm of Baxter and Company, has been assigned to Messrs. BALCRUSHNA AND GOPAL, of Bombay, Native Bankers, to whom the said Debts are requested to be forthwith paid, in order to effect a speedy payment of the claims undertaken by them, and for that purpose accounts will, with all practicable despatch, be furnished to the late Constituents of the said Firm by Mr. ROBERT BAXTER, remaining Partner of the said late Firm.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1826.

MR. ROBERT BAXTER,

HAVING made an arrangement with Friends which will enable him to supply Goods to such of his Friends as have been punctual in the liquidation of their accounts, takes this opportunity of soliciting the continuance of their much valued friendship and support, and begs thus publicly to acknowledge the many obligations he already lays under for favors conferred.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1826.

I. C. GAMA,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Customers and the public at large, that he has received by the late arrival a very extensive supply of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemical Compositions, Instruments, &c. &c. comprising.

Soda Powder, in large stoppered bottles, Siedletz Salts, Ginger Beer Powder Soda Water, Aluminous Water, Cheltenham Salts, Purified Epsom Salts, Tasteless Salts, Cold Drawn Castor Oil, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Vanilla Chocolate, Turkey Rhubarb, Magnesia, Calcined Magnesia, Manna, Cream Tartar, Prince's Russia Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Huile Antique of Rosses, Prince's Tincture for tooth ache, Ruspini's Tincture, Vancover's Cement, Balm of Gilead, Ess. of Mustard, Roache's Embrocation, Gowland's Lotion, Prince's Cherry Lotion, Dalby's Carminative, Ess. Pepperment, Ess. Camomiles Ess. Pennyroyal Arquebuzade, Refined Liquorice, Permanent Ink, Best Poland Starch, Orchilla Dye, Orris Root, American Soothing Syrup, Ess. of Cellery, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Essences of Sorts for Soups, Brandy Bitters, Aromatic Vinegar, Aromatic Salt of Vinegar, Smelling Salts, Laudanum, Paregoric Ellixir, Huxam's Tincture of Bark, Steer's Opodildoc, Anodyne Necklaces Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Sal Volatile, Conserve of Rosses, James's Powder, Castile Soap, Isinglass, Hay Saffron, Spt. Lavender Spt. Hartshorn, Volatile Spt. Assafetida, Etcher, Spunge, Cordial Peppermint, Cordial Aniseed, Tinfoil, Court plaster, Gold Beater Skin, Corn Plaster, Oxymuriate of Potash, Flower's Sulphur, Plate Powder, Sap Green, Blaine's Distemper Powders, Blaine's Mange Oint. Cold Cream, Salt of Lemon, Ess. Bergamot, Spilbury's Drops for Scurvy, Cephalic Snuff, Black Drops, Dutch Drops, Jamaica Ginger Powder, Emery, Vermilion, Lint, Cubeba, Anderson's Scots Pills, Hunt's Pills, Smith's Purifying Pills, Welsh's female Pills, Hooper's family Pills, Paregoric Lozenges, Bath Lozenges, Tolu Lozenges, Lemon Lozenges, Bark Lozenges, Steel Lozenges; Riding belts, Patent Trusses, Mortars & pestles, Graduated Measures, Blue and green Eye cups, Mudge's Inhalers, Spatulas, Scales and Weights, Gally Pots, Bed Pans, Urinals, Horse fleams from Sevigni, Patent Horse fleams, from Sevigni, Horse Glyster Syringes, Horse Balls in Cases, Drenching Horns, Seton Needles, Bougies and Catheters, Feeding Bottles for Infants, Nipple Shields and Shells, Nipple Glasses, Elastic Injection Boxes for Adults and Infants, Bleeding Lancets, Sevigni's Self-Injecting Machines, Weiss' Do. Do. Surgeon's Pocket Instruments, Veterinary do. do. Mahogany and Rosewood Medicine Chests, of sizes, Mahogany Empty Medicine Chests with stoppered Bottles, Spare Bottles for Medecine Chests, Chemical Test Boxes from Acum, Cupping Apparatus, Buchan's Domestic Medecine &c. &c.

Mr. GAMA has also for sale on commission, a few thousand copper caps, charged with fulminating powder.

Bombay, 15th November 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE RS. 120.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, and TICKETS in the 41st Madras Government Lottery, in the First Class, are to be had at MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co's. Office, at the following Rates, viz.

In the 1st Calcutta Lottery
whole Tickets,—— at Rs. 120
Half Ditto, 65
Madras Lottery Tickets in the
First Class at—— 45

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the Hindoostan Insurance Society of Calcutta having been established at this Presidency, the undersigned are authorized to grant Policies on Ships, Merchandize, and Treasure, payable either in London, Calcutta or Bombay, at the option of parties applying for Insurance.

WILLIAM NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

LIBRARY.

FOR Private Sale a Choice Collection of BOOKS for the most part uniformly Bound and Lettered the Property of an Officer proceeding to Europe.

A muster of each size may be seen at Messrs. KEMPT & Co. it consists of 14 Quarto vols. 114 Octavo vols. 28 Duodecimo vols. 8 vols. of old and rare BOOKS in good preservation, relating to India, the whole are in good bindings.

PRICE RS. 1,800.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

Passage for Liverpool,

THE SHIP

DOROTHY,
JAMES GARNOCK,
Commander,
A REGULAR TRADER,
To Sail on the 26th Instant,
APPLY TO CAPTAIN GARNOCK,
At the Office of RITCHIE STEUART AND Co.

Rampart Row, 15th Nov. 1826.

Passage to England

To Sail about the 15th of December,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 15th November 1826.

For Passage to London,

TO CALL AT ALLEPEE,

THE NEW RIVER BUILT SHIP

RUNNYMEDE,

300 Tons,

ON HER FIRST VOYAGE,

CHARLES KEMP, COMMANDER,

THIS Ship carries a Surgeon, and has good accommodations. Will Sail in all this month. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE SHIP

Britannia A. 1.

Burthen 500 tons,

Wm. Bourchier R. N.

Commander,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D NOVEMBER 1826.

No. 314 of 1826.—The General Order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Surgeon Glen to accompany the Honorable the Governor on his tour, is countermanded, and Assistant Surgeon Straker, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to that duty in his stead.

No. 315 of 1826.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Malcolmson is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Nautilus, from the date of his joining that vessel.

No, 316 of 1826.—Major R. Barnwell, of the 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 3d November 1826.

No. 317 of 1826.—The following scale of allowances is fixed for Sub-Assistant Surveyors while employed in the Field.

4 Lascars for carrying public instruments	Rs. 40
3 Bullocks for the carriage of a subalturn's tent	15
2 Ditto Ditto private Baggage	10
Grain, Forage Boy, and shoeing of a country Pony	20
Total Rs.	85

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1826.

No. 318 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

15th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. Dawes, to be Adjutant, vice Jones deceased.—Date of appointment 17th Oct. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1826.

No. 319 of 1826.—Mr. William Barclay Goodfellow is admitted on the Establishment as a Cadet for the Engineers, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors, from the 28th ultimo, and is promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Rank to be setted hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1826.

No. 320 of 1826.—The following Extract, PARA. 2d of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 7th June 1826, is published for the information of the Army.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Capt. John B. Goodiff,
Surgeon Marmaduke Hewitt,
Cornet Thomas B. Hamilton,
Superintending Surgeon Robert Eckford.

The following series of paras which will be included in the next Military letter from the Honorable Court, are also published.

We have permitted Assistant Surgeon James Boyd to return to his duty on your Establishment.

We have permitted Captain Andrew N Riddell, of your Establishment, to remain in this country, until the sailing for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of the next season 1826 | 27.

Adverting to the General Order by your Government permitting Lieutenant John Liddell of your Establishment to proceed to sea, for the benefit of his health, and to the Certificates given by the senior Surgeon of the factory in China, and the Medical Officers of the Farquharson of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe, we have resolved to consider Lieutenant Liddell on furlough to Europe on sick Certificate, from the date of his quitting your Presidency and to allow him the benefit of the Furlough Regulations.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the service, from the dates stated against their respective names viz.

Capt. Joseph Walker, from the 20th January 1826.

Surgeon Patrick Leslie, from the 22d February 1826

We have permitted Lieutenant Richard Sellwood, late of your Establishment, to resign the Company's service from the 12th April 1826.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1826.

No. 321 of 1826.—The leave to remain at the Presidency granted to Lieut. J. Thomas, Barrack Master at Surat, under date the 16th Ultimo, is extended to the 31st of December next.

No. 322 of 1826.—Major J. B. Dunsterville, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. is allowed a Furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations, for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

No. 323 of 1826.—Conductor William Clark, of the Commissariate Department, is removed from his situation and remanded to his Regiment.

An order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated the 30th August 1826, placing the Brigade Major at Sattarah in temporary charge of the Commissariat at that station, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1826.

No. 324 of 1826.—The following appointments are made.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant S. Poole to be adjutant, vice Conyngham resigned —Date of appointment 24th Oct. 1826.

2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. J. Ottley, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee,—Do. Do. 1st November 1826.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant T. Cleather to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the Golundauze Battalion,—Do. Do. 1st November 1826.

Lieutenant E. Prother to be Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 1st Battalion.—do. do. do.

2d Regiment of European Infantry.

Lieutenant W. C. Bell, to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee.—Date of appointment 1st November 1826.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1826.

No. 325 of 1826.—The undermentioned cadets are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of commission assigned them as follows.

Infantry	Rank as Ensign.	to what Regt. Appointed.
1 James Elphinstone Falkney.	16th May 1826.	15th Regt. N. I.
2 George Huchins Ballassis....	do. do. do.	24th do.
3 Alfred Thomas	do. do. do.	8th do.
4 Alfred Morrison.....	do. do. do.	3d do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sect. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

According to the *Qissu-i-Sujjan*, some families of Ancient Persians in Khorasan, are said to have retired to the mountains, in obedience to a prophecy which warned them of the approaching destruction of their Monarchy and Religion. This event is placed by your correspondent M. in the reign of Khoosroo Purwez, about 49 years before the Æra of Yuzdijird.

* Khoosroo Purwez began his reign in A. D. 591, or only 41 years before Yuzdijird (who came to the Throne in 632) and he reigned 38 years. I meddle not with Persian Prophecy; but if ever the signs of the times indicated impending evil, and the inhabitants of a country saw and obeyed the warning, none need to have been more dismal than the events of the last six years of the unfortunate Khoosroo's reign, when Persia was over-run by the victorious armies of Heraclius, marching in one direction to the Caspian, in another to Isphahaun.

Be this, however, as it might, there appears as little authority for sending the Khorasanians to the mountains, 49 years before the Æra of Yuzdijird, as for fixing the landing of the Parsees at Sujjan in A. Y. 85: but, turning to the dates in the *Qissu-i-Sujjan*, it is there said, the Khorasanians Sojourned one hundred years in the mountains, whence they went to Ormuz. There, they remained fifteen years; and departing thence, by water, landed at Diu. In that Island they resided nineteen years, and then passed over to Sujjan; making the time from their quitting the plains of Khorasan, to their landing at Sujjan, *one hundred and thirty four years.* Now, forty nine, added to the year of Yuzdijird, eighty five, gives exactly the same number 134. Was the latter date, then, ascertained from some certain historical account of the former? or vice versa? or are not both dates assumed that they may tally with the aggregate number of years mentioned in the *Qissu-i-Sujjan?* For they are verified by no reference to history; and one fable, in short, ekes out another.

The Parsees, like the Hindoos, among whom they dwell, have paid little attention to the preservation of chronological data, or to chronology at all. A singular instance of their ignorance, in this respect, even at the present day, occurs in the "Historical account of the ancient Leap year" lately published. In page 126 the Portuguese are found at Diu, at a period, corresponding with the year 716 of the Christian Æra.

Richardson probably follows the *Qissu-i-Sujjan* in the latter part of a passage I here transcribe from his dissertation.

"But their fury against the Magi knew no bounds; destruction or conversion being the only alternatives they deigned to offer. The body of the nation chose the last; whilst the small remainder of confirmed enthusiasts sheltered themselves in the mountains of Kuhistan. Some retired to the isle of Ormuz; whence they afterwards embarked for Diu; & at length, towards the close of the eighth century, they obtained permission to settle in Surat, and other places in the territory of Guzerat. Where their descendants, under the denomination of Parsis or Guebres, by avoiding all intermarriage with the ab-original natives of Hindostan, still maintain themselves a distinct body of harmless and unpowerful people."

TALIB.

7th Nov. 1826.

NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

Having perused in your Paper of the 8th Instant, a letter addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle on the subject of Navigating the Red Sea with Steam Vessels, shewing the dangers and difficulties that may be expected on such a voyage; and having also read various letters of prior dates from others urging the utility and convenience that would attend such a communication with Ports in the Red Sea; I have formed an opinion founded on all I have seen and heard of Steam Vessels, that they can only be employed to advantage in Rivers and smooth Seas, with fine weather, and to short distances where the passage or service to be performed can be accomplished within a period of 20, or 25 days.

And as the expences of Steam Vessels in the East Indies will always be very great and far exceed those of any other description, and judging from the voyage of the Enterprize from England, that no Steam Vessel can conveniently, take on board more then 30 days Coals for their Engines, and that the expenditure of that article was about eleven tons per day of 24 hours, for the two Engines comprising 120, horse power, which was not capable of propelling that Vessel of 500 tons more than 6½ or 7 miles per hour in favourable weather; I do not conceive they can be made to answer the purpose of commercial Ships.

The manager of a Steam Engine and his assistants would not serve in this country under four times the wages they would receive in England, and the cost of Steam Engines with their apparatus and keeping in order would be very great, and if Coals are to be brought from Europe and a depot kept of them in India the expense would be enormous; fire wood cannot be taken in sufficient quantity for the purpose as I believe the weight of a Bushel of good New Castle Coals is about 87 lbs. and 36 Cubic feet of fire wood is reckoned only equal thereto, for Steam Engines.

But should the enterprizing spirit of the British community in India induce them to establish Steam passage Vessels, from Calcutta & Bombay, to Kossier in the Red Sea, perhaps seven months in the year may be deemed eligible for the purpose namely from the 1st of October, to the 30th of April.

The Vessels should be at least of 200 tons measurement, of easy draught of water, long and low, and carry two Engines of about 30 horse power each.

Aden, or Mocha should doubtless be the intermediate Port between Bombay and Kossier for the Steam Vessel to obtain supplies of Coals, and refreshments; and perhaps a preference may be given to the latter, having already a British Factory, established there.

The passage from Bombay to Mocha in the before mentioned months may be reckoned at from 12 to 15 days allow 2 days stay at Mocha, and the passage up to Kossier may be performed in 15 or 20 days, I say twenty days because between these places it sometimes in December, January, and February blows extremely hard, from the North West, accompanied by a heavy Sea, 2 or 3 days stay would be required at Kossier and the passage back to Mocha and Bombay, may be reckoned at nearly the same number of days, as mentioned for going up except from the 15th of November to the 31st of January, when 5 days more may be allowed from Mocha to Bombay, on account of the strong North East Monsoon.

The letter signed (an old Sailor) addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle, appears to be from the pen of an experienced Officer, and in my opinion merits considerable attention in regard to the difficulties and dangers attending the Navigation of the Red Sea even by Steam Vessels; and limiting the place of debarkation, to Kossier, is in unison with the recommendation of Mr. Salt the Consul General at Cairo who says, "to stop at "Kossier will save a considerable portion of "the voyage, thence to pass over to Kéné "(only four days March good Road) and "embark on the Nile, this would enable the "travellers to visit some of the most interesting and marvellous ruins in Egypt, namely "Thebes, Beni Hassan &c. &c."

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
A NAVAL OFFICER,

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9.
Calcutta .. 90 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, .. 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER 1826.

We have had no arrivals from, nor departures to England, since our last; those from and to other Ports will be found in their proper places.

The Ship Lalla Rookh, has arrived at Madras having left Portsmouth so late as the 19th July. By this opportunity our Madras contemporaries have received Files of English Newspapers to the 15th of that month; such part of their contents as appeared to us likely to interest our readers will be found in our subsequent columns.

We are sorry to notice the deaths of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lord Chichester, the Post Master General of England, Mr. Butterworth, Admiral Halloway, Mr. Farquhar of Font hill Abbey.

It will be gratifying to the admirers of Sir Walter Scott, to learn that he has been appointed Kings Printer for Scotland, which being a very lucrative situation, will enable him in some degree, to retrieve his late misfortunes.

We adverted in our last publication to the Cause, of Amerchund Beederchund against the Company, and it might seem to some perhaps from the little which we said on that subject, that we intended to shut out from our columns, the report of the proceedings of that case.—From the little interest which was excited during the progress of the evidence, we should perhaps be incumbering our readers with matter, which they would rather dispense with, were we to undertake the serious labour of presenting them with the load of evidence taken in the cause,—this objection however cannot apply to the speeches delivered by the Counsel of the respective parties; and under that view of the case we need scarcely observe that a fair and reasonable portion of our columns will be devoted to the orations delivered on that occasion, whenever the learned Gentlemen on either side choose to favor themselves or the public by preparing faithful reports of what was delivered either on one side or the other; we have thought it right to make this offer to the parties not only from that principle of justice, which ought to govern the happy priveledges of the press, but also to prevent the possibility of misrepresentation, always reserving to that great engine of moral correction its rights to discuss and criticise with moderation and candour the merits of whatever is so offered to the public or whatever by law becomes a subject of fair discussion. We have taken notes to the extent of five sheets of prominent observations which fell from the defendants Counsel in his general reply, but as we could not follow him through his rambling pilgrimage, we do not conceive we would be justified in publishing these Notes in exclusion of the intermediate matter which would give them something of an intelligent form.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. H. Farrell, 6th Regiment.
Capt. J. Scott, 23d Regiment.
Lieut. J. Grant, Artillery.
Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, H. Artilery.
Asst. Surgn. T. S. Cahill, 4 Lt. Dns.
Asst. Surgn. R. Davidson.
Lieut. W. Macan, 6th Regiment.
Lieut. C. T. Westley 20th Regiment.
Capt. George Edsall, 15th Regiment.
Lieut. Thos. Probyns, Pioneers.
Lieut. Col. J. Taylor. 25th Regt.
Qur. Mr. J. Dixon, H. M. 4th Lt. Dran.
Surgeon W. Purnell, 1st B. E. Regiment.
Asst. Surgn. John Goss, Staff.
Captain M. Soppitt, 26th Regt.
Colonel Comd. Wm. Turner 1st Lt. Cav.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Thos. Jervis, Engineers.
Capt. R. Woodhouse, 6th Regiment.
Capt. H. Farrell, 6th Regiment.
Lieut. Hopkins, 25th Regiment.
Capt. H. Dunbabin, 22d Regiment.
Lieut. E. Mbichell, 9th Regiment.
Ensign. C. Birdwood, 3d Regiment.
Capt. H. Liddell, 11th Regiment.
Lieut. and Adjt. J. Poules, 1st Regt Cav.
Ensign. Geo. Alex. Hughes, 15th Regiment.
Lieut. Pope, 22d Regiment N. I.
Capt. George Edsall, 15th Regt.
Lieut. Drake 4th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 9, The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commander, from Madras 22d September.

Do. 12, Dutch Brig Nederlander, H. Batten, Commander, from Batavia and Muscat, left Batavia 3d August, left Muscat 30th October, H. C. S. of War Clive sailed from Muscat 29th Oct. Going up the Gulph.

Do. 13, Brig Vigilant, C. Morcy, Commander, from Mauritius.

Do. 14, Ship Asia Felix, George Jellecoe, Commander, from Calcutta, 15th October.

PASSENGERS.

Per Palinurus.—Mrs. Pottaun, Lieut. Pottaun, Doctor Davidson and a Detachment of H. M. 20th Regt. and 54th Regt.

Per Nederlander.—Mr. W. M. Blanckenhangen, Mr. T. W. Fish, Free Mariner, Mr. Gimber H. C. Marine, Mr. Johannes Armeniar Merchant,

Per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Jellocoe & Child.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 12, Grab Sullemany, Rahimany, Sumsoodeen Nacqudah, to Surat.

Do. 13, Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud Commander, to Mauritius.

PASSENGERS.

By La Constance.—Mr. E. Pandell, L. Reymoneu, 16 Convicts.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Recovery, for London.
Providence, for Do.
Runnymede, for Do.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
James Scott, for China.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph,
Arab—Brig Antelope, for Do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 24. H. C. Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, from Rangoon 4th October
25. Ship Hope, Thomas Hill, from Portsmouth 8th June, and Madras 6th October.
26. French Ship Adipe, Des Landes, from Havre de Grace 17th June, and Bourbon 21st September.
The Swedish Ship Calcutta, from Stockholm, a Dutch Ship from Batavia, four Arab Ships, and two large Ships, all inward bound.

DEPARTURES.—25. Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid, for Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The Bengal Merchant, cleared out for Penang-Singapore and China, on Tuesday last.—The Sulimaney is now clearing for Aleppe and Bombay.

Passengers Per Investigator.—Major W. S. Gully, H. M. 87th Regiment; Lieutenant L. Halsted, ditto; Mr. L. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon Mr. William Lindquist; Mr. James Hutton; seventy four Privates, Sick, H. M. 87th Regiment; sixty Followers and thirty-five Lascars.

Per Hope, from London.—Mr. Blackwood, Cadet.

Per Duke of Lancaster.—Mrs. Colonel Edwards; Mrs. Captain Aplin; Captain Doyly Aplin;——Lewis, Esq.;——Phillips, Esq.; Lieutenant Gilmore; Misses Edwards, Mary Edwards, M. Edwards, Jane Edwards, Aplin; Masters Aplin, Rowan Ronald, Robert Ronald, and four Servants.

Per Salimaney.—Mr. Adam, Merchant, Bombay; Mr. Ogilvy, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Moresby, Bombay Marine.

Per Bengal Merchant.—C. A. Cantor, Esq. Merchant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
OCTOBER 25, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—H. C. Ships Merchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Rose, Asia and Investigator.

KEDGEREE.—Bengal Merchant, outward bound, remains.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIGE.—On Monday, 13th Nov. At St Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, B Hutt, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Eliza Maria, eldest Daughter of P Free, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 12th Instant, the Lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Hawtayne, of a Son and Heir.

At Bhooj, on the 12th of October the Lady of Capt Holland, Sub. Asst. omy General of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the Evening of the 12th October, at Bhooj the Infant Son of Capt. Holland, S A.

Departed this life on Monday the 13th inst. Mrs. Jane Wilson, Mistress of the Girls Central School aged 37 years In the death of this much lamented woman, her husband has lost a most amiable and affectionate partner, her three infant daughters a fond and tender mother the Education, a most zealous, devout and active servant and her acquaintance in general, an accomplished and sincere friend.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 21st October, at the Roman Catholic Church of Boitaconnah, by the Reverend Fre Virgem Maria, Mr. John Frances, to Miss Frances Maria Madeira.

At Monghyr, on the 14th October, by the Reverend T. Christian, C. Antisell, Quarter Master Sergeant, Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, to Mrs Mary Rogers.

At St. Paul's Church, Colombo, on Monday, the 25th September, Mrs. David Landsberger, to Miss Sarah Taylor.

At Bangalore, on the 2d October, by the Reverend W. Malkin, Cartland Taylor, Esq. of the Horse Artillery, to Emely Maryana, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Chambers, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

At St. George's Church, Penang, on Thursday, morning, the 14th September, by the Reverend R. S. Hutchings, Patrick Ogilvie Carnegy, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, to Susan, second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, Military Auditor General, Bengal.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 20th October, Mrs. H. W. Twentyman, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d October, Mrs. C. Cornelius, Junior, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 24th October, at the house of Captain Beadle, the Lady of Captain George Story, Madras Army, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, Mrs. John Bell, of a Daughter.

At Bomaude Factory, Nuddeah, on the 10th October, the Lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.

EUROPE: At Southampton, on the 26th June, the Lady of Captain Evan Nepean, R. N., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 7th October, Mr. Hypolite erge, aged 30 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 1st October, Joseph H. Redmond, Rough Riding Corporal, Horse Artillery Depot and Riding Establishment, aged 25 years, leaving a Widow and Child to bemoan his loss.

At Cuttack, on the 16th October, Richard Becher, Esq. aged 37 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Palamcottah, on the 26th of October, by the Revd. J. Hutchison, J. Caswall Esq. to Mrs. Fullerton, Widow of the late Captain Fullerton of the Engineers.

At the New Church, Vepery, on the 21st Ultimo, by the Rev Dr. Rottler, Mr. Matthew Skillern, to Miss Magdalene Thacker.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency on the 1st of November, The Lady of *The Honorable* H. S. Græme, *Esq. Member of Council*, of a Son.

At Coimbatore on the 16th Ultimo. the Lady of J. Morton, Esq. Asst. Surgeon, of a Daughter.

On the 5th Ultimo. at the Neilgheries, the Lady of John Sullivan, Esq. of a Daughter

At Kulladghee, on the 13th of October, the wife of Serjeant Major B. W. Aynge, 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Arcot, on the 22d October, Charles Edward Ricketts, only son of Lieut. E. A. Langley, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, aged 1 year and 27 days.

At Arcot, on the 27th of August, after a most severe and painful illness, Lieut. Charles Thwaites of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

At Secunderabad, on the night of the 20th Ultimo, Lieutenant G W. Thompson, H M. 30th Regiment leaving a wife and three children to deplore his irreparable loss, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Tranquebar, on the 10th October, after a lingering illness of 40 days, Amadis Morrell, youngest son of Mr. J. Morrell, aged 11 years, 9 months and 4 days, his melancholy and premature loss, is much lamented by his parents, brothers and sisters.

At Secunderabad, on Friday the 20th Ultimo, Louisa Jane, infant Daughter of Lieutenant Codrington, 40th Regt N. I. aged 10 months.

On Friday, the 27th October, Thomas Henry the infant Son of Mr. T. Wilmot, aged 1 year and 18 days.

CALCUTTA.

Having been put in possession of the Report to which we referred in our regular publication of this morning, we have thought it advisable not to delay its publication until Monday. The following may be depended upon as a correct representation of what was said to the Grand Jury on Monday last, by the Chief Justice, respecting the Stature of the 7th of the King C. XXXVII. entitled an Act to regulate the appointment of Juries in the East Indies.

"I do not think I ought to omit to mention to you, that I received last night the Act of Parliament, which has recently made a material alteration as to the Juries of the Court. It is very short, and provides only that whereas hitherto *British* subjects only have sat on Juries, hereafter, under regulations to be made by the Court, all good and sufficient persons resident in Calcutta, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, shall be qualified and liable to serve on Juries: with two exceptions, namely, that Grand Juries must be composed entirely of persons professing the Christian Religion, and so must all Petit Juries for the trial of Christian persons.—Two purposes seem to be attained by the act. First, it removes, as to the Natives in Calcutta, a part of that distinction which has prevailed between British and Indian Subjects, and is a declaration that is a declaration that the latter, thought they have not been included under the term "British Subjects," as it is used in the Statutes relating to India, yet are no less the subjects of the British Crown, than persons born in the United Kingdom. Vague ideas have prevailed both here and at home on this point, but no Judge who has acted under the Letters Patent, by which this Court was constituted, can ever have entertained any doubt, as to persons born within the territories possessed by the H. C. in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. They are unquestionably as much subjects of the King as if they were born in Windsor Park. It is another effect of this act, that it marks the willingness of the Imperial Legislature to impart to the Indian subjects, such British institutions as they are qualified and prepared to use beneficially. This is neither the time nor place for expressing any opinion, whether it would be now, or ever will be, desirable or practicable to introduce Juries beyond the limits of the seats of Government, nor do I possess such a knowledge of the interior of India, as would authorize me to speak with any positiveness upon the question. But I must observe, that in imparting this privileges to the Indian subjects within Calcutta (or imposing this duty on them, if it ought so to be termed,) the Legislature has not been in any hurry. As far back as 1783, forty-three years ago, in a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, which I believe was drawn up by Mr. Burke, it is said, that "your Committee, on full enquiry, are of opinion, that the use of Juries is neither impracticable, or dangerous in Bengal."

Upon the value of the institution of Trial by Jury it cannot be necessary that I should say any thing to you, who are English gentlemen. The advantage to a people, that questions of fact affecting property and life should be decided by persons drawn from their own class of society, and conversant with such facts as they are called upon to consider, instead of the matter being left entirely to Officers appointed by the Government, must be obvious to every reasonable being. It is so obvious, that trial by Jury, though fitted also for the most refined states of society, has subsisted amongst the must rude. It was in vigour amongst our Saxon Ancesters, and is still in its prime amongst ourselves. With a difference of form only, it was a favorite mode of trial under the Hindoo Law, and is recommended for adoption, in the present state of India, by some of the ablest of those who conduct its Government. I need only refer to the published opinions of Mr. Elphinstone, the present Governor of Bombay, These considerations I hope will have their effect in recommending the institution to the Hindoo and Mahomedan residents of Calcutta: but they need not have any apprehension of being prematurely forced into an adoption of it. There are many difficulties which stand in the way of our admitting, even those who are willing. The first is, their imperfect knowledge of the English language. Many of the proceedings of the Court, are not interpreted in the usual course of the trials: some of them could not be interpreted The observations of the Judges, perhaps, fall under the first head: the speeches of Councel under the second the importance of these last, would be much increased, if we should ever have the assistance of Juries in Civil cases: and as to the first, I would ask you to consider, as an illustration, the difficulty which there would be in explaining in English to a Hindoo or Mahomedan, the nice distinctions upon which it may depend, whether an act be Murder or Manslaughter. There are other difficulties arising from prejudices which we are bound to respect as far as we can: a Hindoo Juror of Caste, would feel religious scruples in taking any kind of food, or even a glass of water, in the Court House, though he were fainting. A further difficulty arises from the character of the Oath which is usually administered here. We have for some time, been employed in enquires on this subject, and we are still carrying them on, but there are some doubts remaining. Our object is to learn, what form of Oath would be considered, by a Hindoo of sound sense, and of an honest mind, to be most binding on his conscience, and we shall endeavour to make such provisions as will not exclude from serving on Juries, any Hindoo whose scruples have a foundation. Gentlemen, I have thus stated to you some of the purposes of the Statute, some of the benefits of which it affords a hope, and some of the difficulties by which its introduction is opposed, and I trust that in any conversation you may have with intelligent natives, you will assist them in coming to an understanding of the institution which is offered to them, and of the advantages which they may derive from it: in this way, you have the means of doing much, and whatever private opinions any of us may entertain, I need hardly say, that as the Legislature has made the enactment, it is the duty of us all to give it effect.

The task is left to the Court of preparing Rules for that purpose. We shall direct our attention to this object without delay, and probably shall take for our model, as far as it is applicable to this country, the Act which was framed by Mr. Peel in 1825, for the consolidation of the Jury Laws at home, but until these Rules are completed, we shall be glad to receive any suggestions from those who are qualified to give them, and especially from the Gentlemen of whom the Grand Juries of the Court are composed."—*Supplement to the Govt. Gaz. of this morning.*

[*The India Gazette, Oct. 26.*

MADRAS.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Lalla Rookh*, Captain Stewart from the Thames the 12th, and Portsmouth the 19th of July.

Passengers.—Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. M'Tye; Rev. F. Darrah; Messrs. R. H. J. Budd, N. M'Leod, R. Bryce, and J. S. M'Kenzie, *Cadets.*

By this arrival we have received Papers to the 15th, from which we give the following intelligence.

NEW TIMES, JULY 14, 1826.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY, JULY 13.

Bank Stock 198 9	India Bonds 15 16 pm.
3 per Cent. 77¼ ⅝ ¼	South Sea Old Anns.
3 per Cent. Cons. 77 6⅞7	Ex. Bills 1000l. 9 10 pm
3½ per Cent. 85	Ditto 500l. 11 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 84⅜ ½	Ditto Small
New 4 per Cent. 98⅝ ½⅜	Lottery Tickets 24l. 7s.
4 per Cent. 1826 93⅜ ½	Bank for Account
Long Anns. 18¼ ⅞	India for Account
India Stock 226 ½	Cons. for Acct. 78⅜ ½ ⅜

THE NEW TIMES, JUNE 26.

We are most happy to announce the safe arrival of that undaunted and indefatigable traveller, Captain Clapperton at Laccatoo, the residence of his old friend, the Sultan Bello.—This information is from Mr. James, who is resident at Whydah, and a sort of agent to the mission, who dates the 20th of April. This is a grand point gained. Mr. Dickson who pursued a different route through the kingdom of Dahomey, was at a place called Cha, from whence he expected to reach Youri in a few days.

JULY 1.

The beautiful yacht, fitted up with every convenience, in which Lord Cochrane has sailed for Greece, was once the property of Mr. Perkins, the eminent brewer; that gentleman and his family visited in it most of the islands in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Seas, as well as the coast of Spain.

JULY 3.

The *Pilot* contains an account of a narrow escape of Mr. Rothschild, by the running away of two spirited horses, which he was sporting in a superb tilbury. Luckily no damage ensued but the destruction of a hackney coach.

Galignani's Messenger, on the authority of a letter from Frankfort, of the 21st, mentions that Russia is to make a demand on Turkey for a pecuniary compensation, in consequence of the former power being obliged to keep up a force on the Pruth for the last six years, to which course it has been compelled by the long tergiversations of the Divan.

The *Lisbon Gazette* of the 7th ult. contains a long decree of the princess Regent, from which we should infer that liberal principles are manifesting themselves among the students of Coimbra. They are accused of neglecting mass, and a commission is formed for reporting their transgressions and fixing their punishment.

JULY 6.

Deal July 4.—Wind E. by N.—Arrived and remain, the Hon. Company's ship Thomas Grenville, Manning; Cæsar, Watt; and Mary Ann, O'Brien from Bengal.

Portsmouth July, 4.—Passed by Coromandel, Boyes, from London for Bengal. Passed by from London, the Asia, Adamson, for China; and the Cambridge, Barber, for Bombay.

JULY 8.

We noticed, some days since, that the next Indigo sale was expected to go off well, and every day induces us more to hope that our predictions will be verified, if a large attendance of purcharsers is at all likely to produce the desired effect, for it has been observed, that so large a number of foreigners, who are known to be desirous of purchasing, have not been in London for many years, for a similar object, besides what may be expected to arrive before the sale commences.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 6.—Wind W.—Arrived the Kains transport from the Mauritius.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 5.—Cambridge, Barber, from London, for Madras.

DEAL, JULY 10.—Arrived the Alacrity, Findlay, from Bombay.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 10.—Winds S. W.—Passed by the John Poplewell, from Bengal.

HASTINGS, JULY 10—An American built brig of about 200 tons, scrawl head, and varnished sides, was fallen in with waterlodged and abandoned, on the 1st inst. in Lat. 47. Long. 19., by the Alacrity, from Bombay.

We learn that the profitable office of King's Printer for Scotland has been conferred on Sir Walter Scott.

Death of Earl Grey's, Son.—The family of Earl Grey have been thrown into great affliction, in consequence of the sudden death of the Honorable Thomas Grey, his Lordship's fifth son. This youth was just fourteen years of age, and possessed of the most promising abilities, he was educated at Ripon, in Yorkshire; but had been recently removed to Leeds. About eight or ten days since, he was playing with other youths, and had neglected to wear any hat or covering to the head. The excessive heat, in consequence, brought on brain fever.

ELECTION OF PEERS.

Extracts.

Thursday being the day fixed for the election of the sixteen representatives Peers of Scotland, an immense assemblage collected in the Picture Gallery, Holyrood House.

The votes having been counted, the following sixteen Noblemen were declared duly elected, viz:—

	Votes.
Charles, Marquis of Queensberry	58
George, Marquis of Tweeddale	59
William, Earl of Erroll	57
Alexander, Earl of Home	59
Thomas, Earl of Kellie	60
Thomas, Earl of Elgin	54
Archibald, Earl of Rosebery	59
John, Viscount Arbuthnot	59
James, Viscount Strathallan	55
James, Lord Forbes	51
Alexander, Lord Saltoun	57
Francis Lord Gray	56
Charles, Lord Stuart	49
John, Lord Colville of Culross	45
William, Lord Napier	51
Robert, Lord Balhaven	43
Votes were also given for	
William, Earl of Northesk	37
Robert, Lord Blantyre	1
Eric, Lord Reay	17
John, Lord Rollo	25

Lord Blantyre was not a canditate.

The Clerks having certified the return of the Noble Lords to Chancery, in presence of their Lordships, the business was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Grant. *Caledonian Mercury, June 15.*

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—It is with great pleasure to observe, that a direct communication betwixt the port of Leith and India is about to commence. A vessel of considerable burden is at present in the harbour loading for Calcutta. It is the first enterprize of the kind from the east coast of Scotland, and we wish it all possible success.

General Order.

HORSE GUARDS, 24th June, 1826.—The King has been pleased to command, that henceforth every officer of the Army who wishes to be presented at a Foreign Court, shall make his application for that purpose, through his Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires (as may be) resident at the said Court, and through no other channel whatsoever.—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. TORRENS, Adjt. Genl.

GRAND DINNER.—On Thursday, the 22d ult. a very sumptuous dinner was given by the Captains of the Hon. East India Company's Ships to Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, late Governor of Malacca and Singapore, which was numerously and most respectably attended. Captain J. F. Timms in the chair, supported by Captains William Stanley Clarke and John Loch of the East India Direction. Many appropriate toasts were drank, accompanied by the most marked and kind expressions of regard and esteem for the individual to whom the entertainment was given.

THE KING continues at Windsor, and has commenced his aquatic excursions upon the Lake, and at the new Chinese Fishing House on its margin.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, we are happy to say, is rapidly improving in health. His Royal Highness usually drives out in the afternoons in the vicinity of Hampstead and Highgate, and on Sunday partook of an early dinner at Caen Wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield. His Royal Highness also transacted official business during the week at the Horse Guards.

Mr. Farquhar, who bought Fonthill, which has since tumbled down, died suddenly at his house in the New-road on Thursday—he had long been labouring under the asthma.

It is said that Waterloo Bridge will be disposed of by Lottery next year

There is to be another expedition to the North Pole, of which the enterprizing Parry is to have the command. Some new contrivances are in preparation to carry the explorers over land or over ice—boats of strange construction and sledges are getting ready, and every facility is to be afforded to the undertakers of this most useful and interesting exploit.

Lord Fife has been re-elected Member for Banffshire, upon which occasion he gave a *Drum* which was numerously attended.

Lord Dudley Stuart has married a niece of Bonaparte's, and is living with his lovely bride at Mrs. Coutt's, in Piccadilly.

Poor Mr. Butterworth is dead—he was taken ill after his exertions at Dover, grew worse, and on Friday died.

Supt. to the Govt. Gazt Nov. 3.

We regret to notice the deaths of Lord CHICHESTER, the POST MASTER GENERAL of England, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Admiral HOLLOWAY, and Mr. FURQUHAR of Font-hill Abbey.

A dreadful fire had taken place at Liverpool, which was not extinguished till Property to the extent of £100,000 and upwards had been consumed.

Several serious affrays have occurred between the Military and the Mob in different places.

[*Mad. Cour. Extra. Nov. 3.*

Poetry.

EUTHANASIA OF TASSO.

Oh would I were laid where my fathers lie,
With a heart as the damp earth o'er me cold—
That my grate were changed for the free blue sky,
And my cell were under the fresh green mould!

How sweet to rest in that silent sleep,
Never more of earth and its griefs to dream,
While unfelt the tears of the night should weep,
And unseen the smiles of the day should beam!

How happy to rest in that sacred sleep,
Till awoke to a life, beyond the sky,
Where the sower in tears in joy shall reap,
And for ever be mute the mourner's sigh!

Oh, I never will breathe my farewell breath,
Like the world I scorn, and its heartless throng;
But on the green brink of the river of death,
I will die, like the swan—as I lived—in song!

Even then, even there, though the ebbing of life
May permit not a sound from the lip to stir,
Yet with music my spirit will all be rife,
And the hymn of the dying shall rise to *her!*

With that vesper of love thrilling all within,
And the roses of hope breathing balms beside,
Oh rapture to sleep in the trust to win
For ever—for ever—my heart's lone bride!

J.

EUROPE.

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity of East India Cotton on hand on the 1st of May 1825, and the 1st of May 1826.

On Hand, May 1st, 1826.—Surat, 43,340; Bengal, 18,950; Madras, 2,480; Bourbon, 1,320; Total 66,090 bales.

Same time last year.—Surat 40,200, Bengal 33,100; Madras 2,240, Bourbon 1,200, total 76,740 bales.

Four men were executed at Newgate on Wednesday morning, June 7th, and in consequence of the immense crowd collected some serious accidents occurred. One man was crushed to death by a Waggon passing close to the enclosing rails.

Two persons named McKeand, guilty of the atrocious murder of the maid servant of a Public House near Manchester, with the design of murdering the whole family, have been apprehended at Appleby.

Among the Peerages which are about to be conferred by His Majesty, it was reported that Lady Halford would be one, instead of her husband, it being considered improper to give a title of Nobility to a practicing Physician. The report, however, is now contradicted, and the difficulty appears to be got over for the present by withholding the Peerage altogether.

It is intended that a Drawing-room shall be held in the course of the ensuing month by the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester. His Majesty does not consider himself capable of sustaining the fatigue of Drawing-room ceremonies.

Abstract of Intelligence from June 11th to June 18th, 1826.

LONDON,—Saturday, June 17, 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York Papers of the 17th ultimo state that the Columbian General Sucre, had in the beginning of March entered the city of Assumption in Paraguay, where he was joyfully received by the inhabitants. Dr. Francia, who has long governed that country, and prevented all intercourse between it and the adjoining states, has fled.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gullatin, as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States; Mr. King, at present the American Minister in this country, having resigned.

From the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies it appears that the state of Agriculture is about to undergo discussion in that assembly. The complaints of the agricultural class, though not so loud in France as in this country, have engaged the attention of the Government, and the project of a law has been drawn up, with a view to encourage home cultivation. A protecting duty (a very low one it is true) is proposed to be laid on all corn imported from foreign countries, with the addition of fixing a minimum price, under which no importation shall be permitted.

The Piracies committed by Greek armed vessels in the Levant is a subject of complaint with the traders of every nation; and the commanders of English and French squadrons in that quarter are now obliged to resort to very severe measures against these maritime robbers. This, added to the bad success of the Greeks on land the dissentions which prevail among their leaders, renders their case, at least as to present appearances, almost hopeless.

It seems at last to be admitted that the Porte is quite sincere in the promise to concur in the Russian Ultimatum. According to the last accounts they were engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of the Treaty of Bucharest. The *Austrian Observer* states, that on the 19th of May, the Aga Ibrahim left Bucharest with all his troops, in consequence of orders received from the Porte. Arrangements are also making for the nomination of Hospodars for Maldavia and Wallachia.

The letters from Madrid are full of the old stories of plots of Carlists or Ecclisiastic party, which is more Ultra and bigotted than even Ferdinand. Every district is infested with bands of robbers, and the state of the country is altogether the most wretched that can be imagined.

Abstract of Intelligence from June 20th to July 1st, 1826.

LONDON,—Friday, June 30, 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Cochrane's determination to lend the aid of his naval skill to the Greeks, renders it probable we shall soon hear of some enterprize being undertaken by his Lordship; and nothwithstanding the present low state of the Greek cause, considerable expectations of success are encouraged by its more sanguine friends. Lord Cochrane has begun by firing a paper bullet, a sort of signal shot, which prepares us for more serious operations. The Noble Lord has written to the Paschaw of Egypt a letter of expostulation on his cruelties and threats of punishment, which, it is probable, he will soon inflict, as we understand a considerable force has been secretly prepared for him by subscriptions in favour of the Greeks. He will have under his command two or three stout Frigates and some Corvettes, in all seven vessels of war, well manned and armed, and very considerable pecuniary resources have been placed at his disposal. It is also reported that General Llalmand, one of Buonaparte's favourite Commanders, is to proceed from the United States to Greece, in order to have the chief command on land. Llalmand takes with him several skilful officers, and a number of young volunteers. It seems that some merchants who trade to the Levant, have made representations to the Government, stating the serious injury to which the British commercial interests in the East are likely to be exposed in consequence of Lord Cochrane's expedition, which it is apprehended, may induce the Turks to make reprisals on English trade. The persons most active in this complaint, are said to be those who have been most active in furnishing vessels and munitions of war to the Porte the Paschaw of Egypt. Now, however, that Lord Cochrane is fairly at sea, and the whole affair has been so managed, as not to compromise the neutrality of the Government, it is pretty certain that Ministers will do nothing more than issuing another Proclamation. Europeans are engaged on both sides of this singular contest.

The French Papers arrived on the 26th of June, contain a copy of the document by which Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicates the throne of Portugal to his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria. The abdication is accompanied by two conditions: 1st, That the said Donna Maria shall marry Don Miguel, her Uncle, and that the Charter or Constitution which Pedro has prepared for Portugal, shall be established.

The affairs of Portugal form at present a subject of consideration for the European cabinets. That influence which overthrew the Spanish Cortes, and which has ever since been excited to prevent any thing approaching to a regular Government from being established in Spain, must view with great jealousy the proposal to give a Constitution to Portugal, however narrow may be the principles which form its basis. It cannot be doubted that certain continental Courts, if they do not openly encourage, are, at least, not dissatisfied at the present state of things in Spain. For a few remonstrances would make Ferdinand adopt another line of conduct; but though the evil of the existing disorganization is strongly felt, it is preferred to any reform which could not be attempted without appearing to concede someting to popular rights. A report prevails respecting the conduct of Don Miguel, which is consistent with this view. It is said that he has drawn up a protest at Vienna against every thing done in Portugal since the death of his father, and consequently against the Regency and the exercise of any authority by his brother Pedro. It seems that Miguel is supported in this proceeding by the old law of Portugal, according to which, if the Sovereign ascends the throne of another country, the next heir succeeds to the Crown of Portugal.

By accounts from Brazil received through France it appears that the Legislative Body commenced its Sessions at Rio de Janeiro on the 1st of May.

It appears by letters from Cape Coast, dated the 30th of April, that hostilities in that part of Africa may again be expected. The King of Ashantee had moved with his army, near the frontiers of our settlement.

An article dated Brussels, June 27th, states on the authority of letters from the frontiers of France that a considerable body of soldiers were organizing with a view of acting in behalf of the Greeks, if they can get themselves conveyed to the Morea.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday, June 21st, at the General Quarterly Meeting of East India Proprietors the Chairman announced the dividend of 5½ per cent. for the half year ending the 5th of July next. The Court of Proprietors approved a resolution granting to Captain Michael, as Mahratta Translator to the Tanjore Commissioners, £682 10s. per annum for life, with the condition that when the time arrived, that he would succeed to the command of a Regiment if he had continued to serve in India, he should have £1,050 per annum.

THE TIMES,—May 27, 1826.

FALL OF BHURTPORE.

An overland despatch was received yesterday at the East India House, dated the 4th of February, from Bombay, announcing the fall of the fortress of Bhurtpore, which was carried by storm by the army under the command of Lord Combermere on the 18th of January. Doorjun Sal, the usurping Rajah, and his son, were taken prisoners, and the whole of that important fortress, with its troops, ammunition, and property of every discription, had fallen into the hands of the British Commander. The citadel surrendered at discretion on the evening of the 18th. There were some rumours in town yesterday respecting the loss sustained by our troops on this occasion, which stated it at 500 men, with 18 officers killed and wounded; but the official despatch, we understand, contains no details whatever on that subject, having been sent off, in all probability, before any accurate accounts of the loss sustained could be collected. The despatch to the Board of Directors came by way of Constantinople, from whence it was transmitted by Mr. Cartwright, British Consul-General in that capital. The military operations before Bhurtpore have occupied a period of little more than five weeks. The army took up a position before it on the 10th of December, and all attempts to induce its surrender having failed, the trenches were opened on the 25th. The force prepared for the attack was of a description calculated to leave no doubt respecting the result. The troops consisted of 25,000 men, the best of our Indian troops, under the command of the most experienced officers, and possessed a battering train of more than 120 pieces of artillery.

Bulwent Sing, son of the late Rajah, will be restored to his dominions as the rightful heir.

Some reports accompanied the intelligence from Bhurtpore of the ratification of the treaty with the Burmese, but it is sufficient to consider the date of the last accounts and the distance of Bombay from the scene of action to pronounce them without foundation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

For the prospect which Thursday's intelligence from Constantinople appears to have rendered more definite and certain, we had prepared our readers three days before,—namely, that of an imminent war between Russia and the Porte being adverted by the scarcely hoped-for concession of the latter Government to the demands comprised in the Russian *ultimatum*, inforcing the treaty of Bucharest.

Russia was in earnest upon the subject of that *ultimatum*: and the Divan appears to have felt that she was so. *The Times* had long ago announced in distinct terms the failure of all attempts to divert the Russian Government from its purpose, and the fears entertained in the highest deplomatic quarters, that the obstinacy of Turkey would combine with the resolution of her northern neighbour, to disturb the peace of Europe.

We have reason for believing that his Grace the Duke of Wellington had, in common with the British Cabinet, received impressions as to the extent to which the long-pending differences between Russia and Turkey had been composed, by the skill of a former English Minister at the Porte, not borne out by the Duke's personal experience, after his very first conference at St. Petersburgh. Be this as it may, Lord Strangford, we learn, is recalled from his embassy to the Court of Russia. What real value his Lordship has given for the English Peerage, bestowed upon him in contemplation of his presumed *success* at Constantinople two years ago, we cannot state with any degree of confidence or exactness.

THE EXAMINER,—May 28, 1826.

ABDUCTION OF MISS TURNER.

The *John Bull* has put forth, with Mr. E. G. Wakefield's name appended to it, "*A Statement of Facts regarding the marriage of E. G. Wakefield with Miss Turner.*" It is a strange rhapsodical sort of production, composed, one should think when the writer had taken an extra glass of Champaign, for the purpose of elevating his spirits; for though an air of levity prevails throughout the whole Statement, there are no wanting indications which show that if the hope of obtaining an heiress for his wife had not wholly abandoned the adventurer, the fear of legal vengeance and the new drop was not quite banished for his mind.

We learn from this discreet narrative, that being on a visit, in January last, to his friend the Rev. Dr. Davis, of Macclesfield, Mr. Wakefield first heard of Mr. Sheriff Turner and his daughter, about whom the good people in that neighbourhood,—as is the case with most "good people" in country places,—were indulging in all sorts of idle gossip; some being jealous, it seems, of her father, because, having grown rich by trade, he had become (how shameful!) all at once "a country gentleman:"—some representing his daughter (how charitable!) as "ugly, ignorant, awkward, and vulgar;" while others, more truly informed, (so at least Mr. W. says) were describing her as a "pretty, clever, unusually well-educated, high-spirited, and most amiable girl."—As it was of course a necessary duty to join one of these wise factions, Mr. Wakefield took the gallant side; he forthwith described Miss Turner, he says, in all the colours of the rainbow, and became her champion as well as her father's.

Up to this time, however as he asserts, he had no thought of marrying the young lady—he merely enjoyed the *fun* of talking about her and her father—but a discussion having arisen as to whether any of the "country gentlemen" would accompany their High-Sheriff (Mr. Turner) to the Chester Assizes, and a general opinion having been given in the negative, this so roused Mr. Wakefield's feelings, that he determined on joining the procession, in order to show that he did "not share people's spiteful jealousy;" and then it was that "a thought, a wish, a determination entered his head, that he would marry Miss Turner before the Chester Assizes, and get up such an escort for her father, as must have driven the most bilious of his detractors mad."

Mr. Wakefield does not here explain to us how it was, that, with the view merely of getting up an escort, in order to dementate the bilious detractors of Mr. Turner, the only expedient he could devise was, to carry off that gentleman's daughter from her protectors under one false pretence, and to induce her to marry him under another! But, full of this natural, discreet, and most benevolent scheme, he proceeds to its accomplishment, and, with the aid of his servant, succeeds in inducing Miss Turner to leave Liverpool, where she was at school, and to trust herself with total strangers, under the idea that she was hastily summoned to return home to her parents.

It was at an inn at Manchester that Mr. W. first saw Miss Turner. He says, that when he introduced himself to her, she was not in the least alarmed, but answered him cheerfully and aptly on every subject. When they got into the carriage, he asked her if she knew why she had been sent for from school?—She said, Miss Doulby had told her that her mother was ill.—Mr. W. immediately assured her that this was not the fact—that he had reasons for deceiving Miss D. which he would explain by and by.—The young lady, Mr. W. says, "seemed greatified to learn that her mother was not ill, and neither expressed or showed the slightest anxiety to know more."—and this, too, although she was in company with a strange man, who had just told her that he had deceived her governess, and although she knew perfectly well that the horse's heads were turned in an opposite direction from the road to Shrigley, her father's residence. How Mr. W. accomplished this wonder, he thus informs us:—"I then exerted every power of my mind to amuse and please her. My great object was to draw her out; to see what sort of a mind she had; to learn what had been her education, and what were her opinions, manners, and habits. I soon discovered (what our subsequent close intimacy has fully confirmed) that she has a vivid imagination, and a *judgment beyond her years* Why, then it may be asked, were not her suspicions excited? Because, I answer, her imagination enabled me to discover, the subjects that interested her; and turning that discovery to account, to make myself an object of interest to her; and she felt no alarm in my company, because her *judgment* enabled her to see and feel the great pains that I took to treat her with the delicate and respectful yet tender kindness, that her extraordinary situation demanded. It must be difficult for any one to imagine what actually accured; but I assert, that if she had been a fool (as the newspapers have industriously represented her) she would probably have hesitated to continue the journey with me. As it was, not even a shadow of alarm, or even of suspicion, ever crossed her mind." In this way, talking & laughing incessantly, they proceeded on their journey: & having found the lady neither ugly, ignorant, nor vulgar,—but on the contrary, "all that was delightful," Mr. W. made up his mind to propose marriage, and asked Miss T. whether she knew where she was going?—She said, "No; but I suppose *you* do; and I do not wish to be told. I rather enjoy the uncertainty!"—As they approached Hudderfield, where she had been told she would very likely see her father, Mr. W. informed her, that it was possible she would *not* see him, but that she might continue to travel with him till the next

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by J. F. De JESUS, in MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

day (that is, all night.) Mr. W. says she was *agreeably* disappointed at hearing this; and he adds," few will believe this; but it is strictly true."

At Halifax, Mr. W. gave his servant orders in French, and told him not to tell any one that he was married. " This, (he says) I suspect, did partially open her eyes to my ultimate object; for soon afterwards, as I was talking to my brother, in French, about her, and the time when we might reach Scotland, she desired us not to " tell secrets" in French, unless we wished her to understand them. Be this as it may, we continued to travel through the night, occupied as before with incessant conversation. Her spirits never flagged for a moment. Every thing almost, was converted into an excuse for laughing. Any one who could have seen and heard us, must have been satisfied of the perfect good will of both parties to lose no time in reaching Gretna-green. I of course continued to direct my whole attention to improving her partiality for me. And I undoubtedly succeeded; for, before we reached Kendal, she treated me with all the affectionate confidence and gratifying intimacy that a cherished friend and admitted lover could have expected from her."

At Kendal, Mr. W. informs us, he was much puzzled how to explain the shatagem he had used in order to know and obtain this delightful young lady. At last, the device struck him which he practised with success—(that of deceiving her with a story about her father's reverse of fortune, and of the necessity of her wedding him, in order to remedy the misfortune.) He adopted this pretext, he says, " not as the surest and easiest means of pursuading her, but as the only one which would enable him to marry her without, in the very act of marriage, the loss of her good opinion—" But, he declares, " she entered at once, and I may say, eagerly, into what she thought a scheme for securing her father's fortune. There was no holding back, no hesitation. " Yes," she said, " with pleasure, *for papa's sake.*

After this, Mr. W.—in order, he informs us, to show that he was not the *ruthless ravisher*, nor she the *consummate fool*, that they had been described,—entered into a grave conversation with the young lady, in which he told her, that if she felt she should not be able to love and to be very happy with him, to say so; for that there was no absolute necessity for their marriage—her father's affairs might be arranged in some other way—and he would take her back to Shrigley. He says, he would not allow her to make an immediate answer; but after a long pause, she said, " If you are always as you are now, I hope to be very happy with you."—He told her " he was satisfied, thanked her, kissed her,"—[O fie, kiss and tell]—" and encircled her in his arms; and from that moment (he adds) I treated her as my future wife; talking to her of the years of enjoyment I promised myself in her society; of my anxious desire to obtain her tenderest love, and to consult her welfare and happiness by every means in my power; of my tender and affectionate feeling towards her, and of the thousand things that a man would say to his affianced bride just before their marriage."

Mr. W. then takes a high flight respecting this poor girl's " courage and presence of mind—her good sense and judgments—her most gentle and affectionate, yet most happy and cheerful temper—her helpless situation—and her—evident partiality for him!"—and, in conclusion, says, he inwardly vowed to make her the happiest of woman, and, as a devoted husband, more than ample reparation? When near Gretna, he found that she was well acquainted with the marriage service, having as she told him, " often read it little thinking, then, that she should want it so soon."—At Gretna, Miss T. performed her part, he says, with the utmost cheerfulness, though he took care—(merely, however, " to gratify *another* romantic whim,")—" that the ceremony should be more formal and solemn than is either necessary or usual;" and when he " first called her his wife, she embraced him with as much tenderness as if he had been the longcherished object of her choice."

Having to keep an engagement at Calais, Mr. W. proceeded at once to Dover, sending his brother on to Cheshire, with instructions to conceal nothing from Mr. Turner;—who, however, like a most perverse papa, though all this labour had been undergone for no one earthly purpose but that of getting up a grand escort for him, in order to drive to madness the most bilious of his detractors,—had the ungraciousness, instead of forwarding his grateful thanks and affectionate regards to his kind friend and worthy son-in-law, to dispatch for France with most unmerciful celerity his brother. Mr. Robert Turner, a Mr. Critchley, a lawyer, and several Bow Street Officers, for the unfatherly purpose of arresting Mr. W. on a charge of ABDUCTION!

At Calais Mr. Wakefield says, he and his fair one passed nearly a week, like any other newly-married couple, and as if neither he nor she had any reason for anxiety; for though he " was occasionally anxious to learn in what manner Mr. Turner had received his brother's communications, he was so fully occupied in teaching, dressing, caressing and amusing, the high-spirited and affectionate girl, whose happiness, whatever might be the conduct of her family, he now considered as the first object of his existence, that he was indifferent to almost every thing but the actual enjoyment of the moment." The hostile party having now reached Calais, and inquired for him, Mr. W. sent word that he waited for them at the Hotel Quillacq. When they appeared, he requested a private interview, at which " he told them the whole truth," and intreated them, for his wife's sake, that they would not give her a bad opinion of him. " They turned," he says, " a deaf ear to all that I could say upon that subject seemed convinced that her marriage was null and void, and urged me, in consideration of Mrs. Turner's most dangerous illness, and Mr. Turner's abject distress, to put no obstacle to the return of their daughter to England. I could not hesitate for an instance. I led her to them and left her with them for some time. On my return *I found her as much convinced as they were that we were not married.* I then, seeing their misery, hastened to afford them all the comfort in my power, by taking them into their niece's bed-room, and assuring them *that was the first time I had ever entered it.* Mr. R. Turner asked me if I had any objection to write what I had stated? " Not the slightest, I replied, if you think that it will be a comfort to Mr. and Mrs. Turner; and I immediately wrote a strong declaration to the effect of what I had just assured them."

" O most lame and impotent conclusion?"—No wonder that, that young lady was as much convinced as her friends were, that she was not a married woman!

As Mr. Wakefield could not prevail upon Miss Turner's uncle to give him an assurance that bail would be granted to him, he remained at Calais, and the young lady and her friend proceeded to England. Mr. W. last week, surrended himself up, as he had promised he would, in order to meet his trial. While waiting upon the Magistracy at Disley, in custody, the account from that place says, " this dashing Abductor appeared quite easy, and treated the affair with entire *sang froid*, walking rapidly up and down before the inn, flourishing his stick, whistling, and talking to his legal adviser, to Dr. Davies, and to Captain Humphreys. He was dressed in rather a dandified style—blue surtout, buff waistcoat, blue trowsers, Wellingtons, and a hat, the rim or brim of which might possibly be nearly *one* inch in breadth—of course, the last Parisian cut. Miss Turner, Mrs. Daulby (the lady from whose school she was taken), and Mr. Turner, came in one carriage from Shrigley-house. Miss T. appeared by no means put out of the way. She is a very fine girl, and remarkably tall of her age. She was dressed in deep mourning for her uncle."

MR. WAKEFIELD'S COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL.—The charge against Mr. W. was on Tuesday fully entered upon before the Magistrates, at the Ram Inn, Disley. The witnesses were Miss Turner, Miss Daulby, Messrs. Wm. Turner (the father) R. Turner, H. Critchley, and Grimsditch (Solicitor). Mr. Grimsditch pressed for Mr. Wakefield's committal for a capital felony, under the Statutes of 3 Henry VII and 39 Elizabeth, and after half an hour's consultation, the Magistrates decided on committing him for trial to Lancaster Castle, on the capital charge.

Miss Daulby, we learn, testified that Miss Turner was taken from her house by means of a letter, signed " John Ainsworth, M. D." brought by a man calling himself Mr. Turner's coachman; which letter desired that Miss Turner should return home immediately, on account of the illness of her mother.—*Miss Turner* deposed, that she went with and consented to marry Mr. Wakefield, but that it was against her inclination, and only because he assured her that it was the only thing which could save her father from ruin.—*Mr. Turner* testified, that he had only one child, Ellen, and that she was the heir-apparent to the whole of his landed and personal property, which was considerable.—*Mr. Critchley* deposed that he went to Calais, where he saw Mr Wakefield and, after some conversation with him, he consented to produce Miss Turner. On her coming into the room, and being informed of the imposition that had been practised upon her, she was extremely indignant, and said, she should never have married him, had he not made her believe that it was the only thing that could save her father from ruin. When she was told that it was not a lawful marriage, she exclaimed " Thank God for that! I am so glad you are come to take me to my Papa!"—and alluding to Wakefield, she said, " Oh, he's a brute! He has deceived me: and I never called any one a brute before." She also said to Mr. W. when he claimed her as his wife, " I am not your wife; I will never go near you again; I will go with my Uncle; you have deceived me!" and she then grasped his (Mr. Critchley's) arm, and threw her arms round his shoulders in great agitation and apparent fear. On his asking Mr. Wakefield, how, being himself a father, he could commit so cruel an act as to carry away so mere a child, whom he had never seen, Mr. W. said, Miss Turner had been represented to him as a fine girl with the largest fortune in the county, and he was therefore determined to possess himself of her but; he had used deception, not force. Mr. W. also confessed, that had he been in Mr. Turner's situation, he should have shot the man who served him so!—The examination of the witnesses having terminated, *Mr. Wakefield* was called upon, when he merely observed, " I have nothing whatever to say."

A private letter in the *Globe and Traveller* says, " Mr. Wakefield exhibited an air of perfect indifference until the decision was made known to him, when he seemed considerably agitated. I understand he entered into his thirty-first year about a fortnight ago. He is a gentlemanly man, of rather a slender form, light hair and eyes, and is what the French would call a *bel homme*. His dress betrays a touch of dandyism. During the time Miss Turner was in the room, not a single glance was exchanged between them. He sat lolling with his hand to his head, and she cast her eyes upon the ground all the time she gave her deposition. Miss Turner was fifteen on the 12th of February last. She is rather tall of her age, and her voice and manner are very commanding; her countenance is pale, but it is enlivened by two piercing eyes, and finely shaped mouth, with teeth extremely well formed and white, as to form a fine contrast to her ruby lips. She spoke in the most collected manner; and altogether there is something so fascinating about her, that the most favourable impression seemed to have been made on all present. Previous to his departure in custody, Mr. Wakefield wrote a letter to his friends. While walking before the door with Dr. Davies, Miss Turner watched him from the window for some time, but no act of recognition took place.—In the course of the proceedings Mr. Grimsditch called the attention of the Magistrate to the Statement of Facts which appeared in the *John Bull* of Sunday last Mr. Wakefield declared that he had sent no communication to the *John Bull*—Several letters from Mr. Wakefield to Mr. Turner were read, from one of which the following is an extract—" I cannot allow your daughter to be made to dislike me, however wrong my conduct may have been I have taken religious care to treat her as a sister, and though she was lawfully my wife, I never enforced the rights of a husband.

LORD COCHRANE.

Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane to his Highness Mahomed Ali Pacha of Egypt:—

Your employing foreigners in your military and naval service, the privilege which you claim and exercise of building and equipping ships of war in neutral states, and of purchasing steam-vessels, and hiring transports under neutral flags, for hostile purposes, and to transport to slavery a people whom the Ottoman arms have never yet been able to subdue, warrant a belief (whatever your sentiments may be) that the civilized, educated, and liberal portion of mankind will be gratified that succours, similar to those which you have unfortunately obtained hitherto from those states are now about to be afforded to the brave, the oppressed, and suffering Greeks; nor will the advantage derived be wholly theirs; for until you shall cease, or be forced to abandon your inhuman traffic in Christian slaves, and the commission of cruelties which stain the character of man, your subjects must evidently continue barbarous—a state from which it would be a source of great gratification to contribute to release them.

It is true that the Christian world have not of late contended in arms with those of your faith, on points of religion; they have not, however, fallen into a state of apathy so great as to see unheeded the perpetration of those enormities which you are daily committing on their Christian brethren; a sentiment with which no feeling of animosity towards you, or towards your people, combined, but on the contrary, a desire to render you every good service consistent with that duty, paramount to all other—namely, to wipe out the stain from the civilized world, of unfeelingly and inhumanly co-operating to exterminate, enslave, and transport to bondage a whole Christian people; and such a people, the descendants of those Greeks, whose genius laid the chief foundation of literature and the arts—who reared those noble monuments and edifices, which time, and the more destructive barbarian hand, have yet failed to destroy, and which, compared with the wretched hovels of your hordes, may better point out to you the elevation they attained, and the prostrate state in which your people are—owing, alas! to the baneful effects of bigotry and despotic sway. Surely, surely there is ample field for the exercise of you energies at home, in encouraging industry, the arts, & sciences, in promoting the civilization of your people, and in enacting equitable laws for the security of persons and property; on which basis the national prosperity of all countries must rest. But should your ambition, not content with bestowing blessings like these on your native land, lead you to soar almost above mortal acts, distant oceans would unite, and the extremities of the globe approach at your command; thus might your name be rendered immortal, and Egypt again become the emporium of commerce, and one of the richest and happiest nations upon earth. How infinitely great the glory of such acts! How despicable the fame of a tyrant conqueror—the ruler of slaves.

It would be pleasing to support you as the author of great and good works; but it is shameful to permit your present proceedings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the price of Christians from their homes, and sold as slaves in foreign lands.

Against these attrocious men my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend in the hope that you and they may perceive your true interests and your great error, and pursue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic sacred soil of Greece. Let the flayings and burnings, and impalings of this people cease; and oh! shocking to humanity! the ripping up of pregnant females, and the hewing in pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse than those too horrid to relate. Release the Christian slaves—pursue an honourable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the hands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effect of every vessel procured or bought from Christian States. Hear the word of the Lord ye rulers," (in the prophecy now to be fulfilled.) " Wo to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay." " When the Lord shall stretch out his hand both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall fall together.—Isaiah, c. 31.

Instead of filling brimful the cup of bitterness, of which you yourself must ultimately drink, how admirably might you employ your people and your treasure, the waste whereof is rearing to you a barbarian successor, to prolong the bondage of Egypt.

The Christian prayer of those called to rescue their suffering brethren is, that conforming yourself to the dictate, of reason and humanity, you may live long to benefit mankiud; and as you are more enlightened than your predecessors, so may you become more humane and just.

(Singed) COCHRANE.

Times, June 24.

COMPETITION OF PIPERS.

This usual exhibition of the warlike music and ancient attire of Caledonia, and of the favourite amusement of mountaineers, was held on Monday, in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. The Theatre was opened at eleven A. M., and at twelve a most fashionable audience had assembled. This being, however, the first day of the Edinburgh Races, as well as that of the county Election, the audience was not equal numerous as last year, or as on several other occasions, though it was in point of numbers, and still more in respect of appearance, altogether a very respectably filled house. It was particularly gratifying to see the Duke of Gordon, President of the Highland Society of Scotland, take his seat as Preses of the Committee of Judges for deciding the prizes given by the Sister Society of London. His Grace is well known to be a very good judge of this music: and, although now in his 84th year, looked remarkably well, and in excellent spirits. His Grace invited his youthful compeer, the Duke of Roxburghe, who was in adjoining box, to a seat near him. The young Duke came dressed in the full costume of a Highlander.

The assembled Highlanders, who attended in full dress for competition, appeared, on the rising of the curtain, drawn up all round the stage, and amidst befitting and admirable stage scenery, from some of our national operas. The assemblage of competitors, pipers, and dancers, appeared fully equal in number and appearance to any former one on the same occasion. After the competitors had played their several *piobrachs*, which are always their own choice of a certain number, the judges having retired to decide the prizes, an interlude of Highland reels, to the music of the bagpipes and orchestra, alternately followed, much to the satisfaction of the audience. On the return of the judges to the box designed to them, the Duke of Gordon returned thanks to the audience in the name of the committee, and also to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Murray, for the gratuitous use of the theatre, for the occasion. His Grace then called upon John Gordon, piper to the Atholl and Weem farmers' club, to whom, with only two votes of an exception, the first prize had been unanimously awarded. On presenting him with the prize, a handsome pipe, suitably and superbly ornamented, his Grace remarked, with much kindness and condescension, the great pleasure he left in having, under such circumstances, the opportunity of presenting it to a *Clansman*, and heartily wished he might not, for many a long year, " be ever out of wind to use it." The noble Duke then presented the other prizes to the several successful competitors.—*The Representative, June 27.*

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